

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of various oils (including thymol, camphor, oil of cloves, oil of turpentine, and oil of cade), iodine in combined form, and alcohol.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the carton and bottle labels bore representations regarding its efficacy in the treatment of acute bone spavin, ringbones, splints, acute irritations of the tendons (tendinitis), lameness, scratches, cracked heels, swellings, and bruises which were false and misleading since it would not be efficacious in the treatment of such conditions.

On August 6, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

400. Misbranding of I-O-Tab (Iotein Tablets). U. S. v. 11 $\frac{19}{24}$ Cases of I-O-Tab (Iotein Tablets). Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1948. Sample No. 13373-E.)

The labeling of this veterinary product bore false and misleading representations regarding its efficacy in the conditions indicated below.

On May 21, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon filed a libel against 11 $\frac{19}{24}$ cases of the above-named product at Portland, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 29, 1940, by the Dr. F. Y. Chuck Research Laboratories from San Francisco, Calif.; and charging that it was misbranded.

Analysis showed that the tablets contained 3.44 percent of nicotine and 0.85 percent of iodine incorporated in a base of feed concentrate containing crude fat (24 percent), reducing sugars, wheat starch, and tannic acid.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements on the label and representations in an accompanying circular regarding its efficacy in the prevention and treatment of coccidiosis, blackheads and worms in general were false and misleading since it was not efficacious for the purposes recommended: (Label) "For the Treatment of Fowl Suffering from Coccidiosis, 'blackhead,' Cecum Worms (Heterakis gallina * * * I-O-Tab is Iotein in tablet form for individual treatment of pullets, hens or turkeys that have gone 'backward' or 'light' due to Chronic Coccidiosis, 'Blackhead,' * * * Cecum Worms. The active principle in I-O-Tab is Iotaline, a complex Iodo-Alkaloidal compound having a destructive action on the parasites specified, but little, if any toxic action on the fowl, when used as directed. Pick out all the birds that show the slightest sign of 'going backward' into a small pen and give each bird an I-O-Tab daily for 3-4 days. * * * help to nourish the birds back to health. A laxative should be given on the first and third days of treatment to activate the ceca in case of cecum worm infestation * * * Decided improvements should be noticed in the birds one week following treatment. Birds that have not yet responded should be treated again. For a flock treatment use Iotein."

On July 2, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

DRUGS IN DECEPTIVE CONTAINERS

401. Misbranding of salicylic acid. U. S. v. 83 Cases of Salicylic Acid. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1389. Sample No. 80322-D.)

The packages containing this product were filled to not more than 46 percent of their capacity.

On January 19, 1940, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Kentucky filed a libel against 83 cases, each containing 12 one-quarter-ounce boxes of salicylic acid at Ashland, Ky., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 2, 1939, by the George H. Nowland Co. from Cincinnati, Ohio; and charging that it was misbranded in that its containers were so made, formed, or filled as to be misleading.

On February 15, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

402. Misbranding of Zymole Trokeys. U. S. v. 71 Dozen Packages of Zymole Trokeys. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered delivered to a Federal institution. (F. D. C. No. 3588. Sample No. 31531-E.)

This product occupied only 61.5 percent of the available space in the carton in which it was packed.

On December 23, 1940, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan filed a libel against 71 dozen packages of Zymole Trokeys at Detroit, Mich., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or

about November 12, 1940, by the Consolidated Drug Trade Products from Chicago, Ill.; and charging that it was misbranded in that its container was so made, formed, or filled as to be misleading.

On January 9, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered delivered to a Federal institution.

403. Misbranding of moleskin adhesive plaster. U. S. v. 72 Dozen Packages of Moleskin Adhesive Plaster. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond for repackaging. (F. D. C. No. 2230. Sample Nos. 30164-E, 30165-E, 30169-E, 30170-E.)

The carton containing this product was considerably larger than was necessary; approximately twice as much could have been placed in each carton.

On June 19, 1940, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 72 dozen packages of moleskin adhesive plaster at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about May 7 to on or about June 8, 1940, by the American White Cross Laboratories, Inc., from New Rochelle, N. Y.; and charging that it was misbranded in that its container was so made, formed, or filled as to be misleading. The article was labeled in part: "Physicians and Surgeons * * * Valentine Laboratories Inc. Distributor, Chicago."

On July 31, 1940, the American White Cross Laboratories, Inc., having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond for repackaging under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

NONSTERILE SURGICAL DRESSINGS

404. Misbranding of first aid kits. U. S. v. 60 Retail Packages of Sentinel Junior Ace First Aid Kits. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1934. Sample No. 5241-E.)

This product had been shipped in interstate commerce and was in interstate commerce at the time of examination, at which time it was found that the cotton and gauze bandages in the kits were contaminated with micro-organisms. All items had been packed in containers which were unnecessarily large, i. e., the mercurochrome was contained in an extremely thick-walled bottle; the absorbent cotton occupied approximately one-half of the available space in the carton; the gauze bandages occupied approximately 35 percent of the available space of its carton; and the adhesive plaster occupied approximately 32 percent of the available space of its carton.

On May 14, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Indiana filed a libel against 60 retail packages of the above-named product at Indianapolis, Ind. On August 27, 1940, an amended libel was filed. It was alleged in the amended libel that the article had been shipped on or about February 15, 1940, by the McCrory Stores Corporation from New York, N. Y., and that it was misbranded.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements on the label, "First Aid Kit" and "This product was thoroughly sterilized during manufacture and cleanly packaged, but continued sterility cannot be guaranteed," were false and misleading when applied to an article that was not sterile but was contaminated by micro-organisms. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that the containers were so made, formed, or filled as to be misleading.

On October 18, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

405. Misbranding of first aid kits. U. S. v. 20 Cartons of First Aid Kits. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3834. Sample No. 32675-E.)

This product had been shipped in interstate commerce and was in interstate commerce at the time of examination at which time the gauze bandages and absorbent cotton were found to be contaminated with viable micro-organisms.

On February 17, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California filed a libel against 20 cartons of first aid kits at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 26, 1939, by the American White Cross Laboratories from New Rochelle, N. Y.; and charging that it was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "White Cross Emergency First Aid Kit."

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements and design appearing on the packages were false and misleading, since the bandages and cotton labeled "Absorbent Cotton" were not sterile but were contaminated with